

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

IN THE WILDERNESS.

Chaos and Confusion Still Reign in Oklahoma.

DISGUSTED SETTLERS LEAVING.

Trains and Wagons Crowded With People Going North.

HARDSHIPS OF THE BOOMERS.

The Citizens of Guthrie Hold Their First Election.

A LIVELY MAYORALTY CONTEST.

First Death in the Territory—Postage Stamps Selling at Ten Cents.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, (via Arkansas City, Kan.) April 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The disappointed settlers continue to leave Oklahoma, both by wagon and rail. This morning a large colony left the creek near Guthrie, to move, with their wagons, into the Cherokee Strip, and last evening a train left here with twelve coaches loaded with men who had become disappointed and were going home. Not only the seats all taken, but the aisles of the cars were crowded, and men filled the platforms of all the coaches, baggage, mail and express cars. About a thousand people are waiting at the depot for the next train north, having enough of Oklahoma already.

But notwithstanding all that are leaving, the postal facilities are no better, for the 10,000 people here are not better off than they would be at a country village, and 200 or 300 men are always in line waiting their turn to inquire for their mail. The people have been buying places at the head of the line at the rate of \$3 each, rather than stand in the hot sun three or four hours, and then find, perhaps, that the postmaster has not had time to distribute the letters. There have been no stamps at the postoffice for several days, and as much as 10 cents a piece have been paid for them by business men who had important letters to mail.

It would be difficult to find a better natured people than the Oklahoma settlers. They bear with everything without complaining, and quietly endure their hardships and trials.

East Guthrie has elected a mayor and council. G. H. Seward, of Winfield, Kan., is the mayor. Guthrie proper had a mass meeting and nominated candidates, but as no one had a majority of all the votes cast, the meeting was continued till next morning, and when the people of Guthrie assembled in mass meeting the greatest excitement prevailed. Ex-Senator Kelly, of Kansas, withdrew, leaving the contest between Colonel R. W. Hill, of Muskogee, and E. H. Haggert, of Dakota. Hill and Haggert each mounted a wagon with a United States flag in each hand, and were driven at the head of the followers, who were in line four abreast. Considerable confusion was occasioned by the electioneering, but the men were finally got into line and counted. The Haggert men finding themselves outnumbered, stopped the count and forced an adjournment of the meeting until the afternoon. Haggert is supported by the gambling set and the whiskey element, while Hill is supported by the majority of the sober set of people. The count showed the election of Hill by 1,185 to Haggert's 640.

This vote only represents the people of Guthrie proper. There is East Guthrie, West Guthrie, North Guthrie and South Guthrie. The last two have but a small population. The population of Guthrie and suburbs is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 15,000, but the actual population is about eight thousand. About one thousand people leave every day and five or six hundred arrive. There is a large floating population here, and many persons are awaiting an opportunity to get on land at other points, owing to the fact that the Lisbon office could not open in time to effect the adjournment of the mass meeting. Hill proposed that he and Haggert withdraw from the race for mayor, owing to the bitter feeling that the contest was stirring up, and on behalf of good order agreed upon some outsider. He suggested that no and Haggert each name three men, and these six select a seventh as a committee to name a man for mayor of Guthrie. Haggert agreed, and United States Marshal Jones was the man selected as the seventh man. The committee met last night and named D. B. Dyer, of Kansas City, as the candidate. The nomination was subsequently ratified by the citizens of Guthrie in mass meeting, and the contest is for the time settled.

The election was one of the most interesting features of the camp. The champions of the three candidates rounded up their men and formed them into line four deep. Men rushed about, gathered in voters, and called them to their side. There was shouting, cheering and exhorting, but no ill-feeling, and when the contest was decided the cheering rent the air. During the vote the candidates were placed on wagons, at the head of the lines, drawn by some of their enthusiastic supporters, and carried down the lines.

A committee was appointed by the citizens in mass meeting to visit United States Marshal Needles and ascertain the names of his deputy marshals at this point. The outraged people seem determined to fully investigate the fraud imposed upon them by deputy marshals and special deputies who were given commissions in order to enable them to get here ahead of honest settlers and take up the best lots in Guthrie. The feeling against Marshal Needles and his deputies is very bitter, and apparently there is cause for it.

People continue going from Oklahoma to the Cherokee Strip and say they will stay there; that the government permitted its deputy marshals and land officers to take up the good land here and will have to allow them to settle in the Strip. Another colony was formed west of Guthrie to-day and started for the Cherokee Strip to take up land there and hold it unless forcibly ejected by the United States troops. A trip over the country south and east shows that all the desirable land has been taken up and much land has been located that is utterly worthless. It seems that people take it up land here simply because it is in Oklahoma, when the same land would not be accepted as a gift elsewhere. Most of the land around here is of an inferior quality, and will have to be irrigated and fertilized before it can be made productive. Many persons are going

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

Graphic Description of the Howling Mob That Sacked the Consulate.

ST. PAUL, April 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge C. E. Flannery, of this city, is in receipt of a private letter from General A. C. Jones, United States consul at Chien Kiang, China, giving a graphic account of the riot and rapine attending the outbreak of the natives last month. After describing the gathering of the mob, its attack and the firing of the jail and consulate, the writer says: "Seeing that no efforts of mine would avail and that my gates and walls would not hold, I gathered up my little daughter in my arms, and with my wife and a man scrambled over an intervening wall into the British consulate grounds. A stone knocked off my hat, which, had it struck her, would have killed my child, or had it hit me we could not have gotten away. There I found the British consul, his wife and two children. His gates were yielding to the mob. We climbed the steep hill at the rear carrying our children and helping by the hands our wives, and so rapid were events that before we were half way up our escape was imperiled by the light of the conflagration of the consulate. We climbed an eight-foot wall and made our descent, reaching the mail steamer that had come from a lower landing to our relief, and not a moment too soon. The mob of between twenty and thirty thousands had discovered us at last, and made a rush to take the pontoon bridge. The draw-bridge was raised, the hot water hose was got out and we were saved. The whole Chinese foreign population was before us on the steamer. From the decks we saw the burning buildings and heard the mad yells of the mad devils at their work of destruction. In the morning they made three attempts to take the steamer, but failed. Twelve buildings were destroyed by fire, the British consulate among them. My consulate was saved, and stripped of everything it contained except the American flag, which was also set on fire in two places, but in some strange way was not consumed. Now we are in the midst of examinations and executions. The heads fly, and then the reparation. I have orders to settle the claims for damages here without reference to Peking or Washington. The victory and officials are anxious to settle here, and promptly and fully."

Unconfirmed Report of a Battle.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Republican's Wichita correspondent has telegraphed that paper as follows: "Out of the many wild rumors which the border is full to-day, there is one which seems to bear the elements of probability. The report is of an attack on an old soldier's colony, located in the southwestern part of Oklahoma. The rumor which brought the report stated that the fight occurred on Wednesday, and occupied nearly one hour. The old soldier's lands are very desirable, and a number of cowboys tried last Wednesday to take them from the old men. The cowboys were mounted on fleet ponies and rode down on the camp, evidently with the intention of surprising them. The veterans, however, were prepared for them. The cowboys rode down the line, yelling and firing revolvers. A volley from the veterans brought down a man and a horse. The rider of the latter jumped on the back of a comrade, and in a moment all the cowboys were out of range."

Bishop Healy on Religious Freedom.

PORTLAND, Me., April 27.—Bishop Healy, in an address to the cathedral of Maine on the occasion of the centennial of Washington's inauguration, says it is a false to attribute the establishment of freedom of conscience to the Puritans, the cavaliers of Virginia, or the Quakers in Maryland. As long as the Catholics had control of the government that was the sole colony where freedom of conscience and liberty of religion existed. Let us not be deceived by the abuse of prejudiced men. We have nothing to conceal. We have no conspiracy. We can not be members of oath-bound secret societies. While respecting the rights, duties, opinions and even reasonable prejudices of our brethren in citizenship, we claim the same consideration for ourselves, avowing without shame or concealment that our freedom of conscience, our attachment to God and our religion is our first privilege and highest duty."

An Appeal to Loyal Americans.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—Major Warner, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., in general order No. 8, designating May 30 as Memorial day, says: "Attention is directed to the excessive burden that falls upon existance in the south, where more than 250,000 of our comrades lie in national cemeteries whose graves in many cases are sadly neglected on Memorial day, and to the duty of every citizen to the memory of those who have given their lives for the nation. The national encampment, through its council administration, has authorized the quartermaster-general to make provision for supplying flags to mark every grave in these cemeteries, but donations of flowers, flags or funds from individuals or posts would be gratefully received."

In Honor of the Centennial.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Society of Cincinnati gave a banquet to-night at the rooms of the Lawyers' club, in the Equitable building, in honor of Washington's inauguration centennial. There was a large attendance of visitors from different states. Among the guests were Governor Green, of New Jersey; ex-President Hayes, and William Stevens Perry, bishop of Iowa. Ex-President Hayes responded to the toast of "The G. A. R. of America." "The memory of George Washington" was drunk standing and in silence. Other toasts and responses prolonged the affair.

In Memory of Grant.

PITTSBURGH, April 27.—The third annual dinner of the American Republican club, in commemoration of the birth of General U. S. Grant, was held to-night, at the Seventh Avenue hotel. Covers were laid for nearly four hundred people, and a more joyous banquet has probably never been held here. Letters of regret were read from President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Secretary Blaine, Secretary Tracy, Senator Cameron, Colonel Fred D. Grant, Governor Foraker and others.

Shot His Playmate.

PITTSBURGH, April 27.—News of a fearful tragedy, with children as the principals, came from Malvern, Carroll county, Ohio. Five-year-old Charles Dickman and his eight-year-old cousin, John Haxamer, quarreled over a playing ground. Haxamer, who was enraged, seized a shot gun and shot Charles Dickman in the head inflicting a wound from which he soon after died. The Haxamer boy was knocked down and seriously injured by the recoil of the gun.

A Centennial Tea Party.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The centennial committee on states held a conference this afternoon with state representatives as have arrived. But few had reached the city at the hour of meeting. This afternoon a centennial tea party was given at the Hotel Brunswick by ladies costumed after the fashion of the great grandmothers. At the Metropolitan opera house this afternoon the final private rehearsal of the centennial quadrille was held.

An Insane Incendiarist.

CHAMBERLAIN, So. Dak., April 27.—The Indian police at Crow Creek agency a few days ago captured a white man giving the name of David Allan, who had been roaming about over the agency. He had attempted to burn the agency buildings, and it is supposed that he is the one that set the prairie fires that did so much damage in this section. He was declared insane by the board of insanity.

A Large Passenger Train.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. Ter., April 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The largest regular passenger train out of Cheyenne in the history of the Union Pacific went west to-day. It consisted of twenty-nine coaches and required four engines to pull it over the "Sherman Hill" to Laramie.

HOOSIER HOODOOS.

The United States Treasurer Fired From a Hotel.

TOO MANY INDIANA FRIENDS.

Their Footfalls Resounded in the Early Morning.

THEY CROWDED THE HALLWAYS.

Wore Out the Carpets and the Landlord's Patience.

WANAMAKER'S SUNDAY ORDER.

Employees of the Postoffice Department Not Allowed in the Building on the Sabbath—Other Washington Items.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.

United States Treasurer Huston and family, at a late hour last night, removed their personal effects to the Ebbitt house, where they will hereafter be found. An interesting incident occurred in connection with their transfer. When Mr. Huston was appointed treasurer about three weeks ago he wished a moment of privacy now and then, so he selected quarters in a family hotel recently opened on Fourteenth street some blocks above. Those of Mr. Huston's friends who called upon him last night were surprised on entering his room to find him packing his trunks and emptying his desks. "What's up?" inquired one of the callers. "Going to leave, can't stay at the hotel," quickly replied the treasurer. The proprietor was sought and in explanation he said: "Mr. Huston is one of the most perfect gentlemen I ever had as a guest at my hotel, and I like him, but I would not have him here for \$500 a day. This is a private family hotel and wherever he is there is always a swarm of Hoosier office-seekers. Why these fellows come in here to hunt up Treasurer Huston before the cooks are out in the morning, and the tramp of their feet is heard late at night. They wear out my carpets, keep the hallways crowded and keep up a perfect clamor of the doors. It became so annoying that I had to tell Mr. Huston to hunt another place to live. It's worse than an Indiana convention."

This is undoubtedly the first instance on record where a landlord has been compelled to request a guest as desirable as Mr. Huston to leave his house. With him went several other boarders who are personal friends. As soon as these facts are known here, United States Treasurer Huston will be the subject of many good-natured acquaintances. His headquarters at the Ebbitt were to-day distinguished by the usual crowd of Indiana seekers after office.

WANAMAKER'S SUNDAY ORDER.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's order, issued to-day, prohibiting the employees of the postoffice department from entering the building on Sundays, will probably prevent the appointment of a large number of men to positions in the railway mail service. After next Tuesday the appointments to this service will be made through the civil service commission. It was arranged by the general superintendent of the railway mail service to-day that he would spend to-morrow in the office with the force of clerks cleaning up the desks and arranging appointments preparatory to accepting the civil service law. There is now no hope that the president will extend the time within which the civil service law will take control of the railway mail service. Civil Service Commissioner Lyman has notified the postmaster-general that the commission will not be ready to make examinations and certify appointments to the railway mail service under a fortnight. When informed of this the postmaster-general inquired of Mr. Lyman: "What will we do to fill vacancies before you are ready to take charge of the applications and certify eligible applicants? Are we to permit the service to remain at a standstill?" "Not at all," replied Commissioner Lyman. "Go right on and make appointments until we get ready, just as if the law had not taken effect, for until we can assume control of the office with the force of clerks we will not be able to make appointments."

The Mayor Won the Fight.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., April 27.—Much excitement was caused among politicians and city officials here, this evening, by a fight which occurred in Mayor Gleason's office between the mayor and Detective McLaughlin. Heavy blows were exchanged, and both received cuts on the face. McLaughlin was eventually kicked down a long flight of stairs, his face streaming with blood. Neither will tell how the trouble arose.

The Wild West Show Sails.

NEW YORK, April 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Wilson line steamer, "Persian Monarch," with Colonel Cody's Wild West show aboard, sailed to-day bound for Havre. The Indians are all apprehensive of sea sickness, only seven having previously crossed the ocean.

Frederick Barnard Dead.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Frederick Augustus Barnard, late president of Columbia college, died at 10 o'clock this evening. The cause of his death was paralysis, from which he had suffered for a long time. He was born in Sheffield, Conn., in 1829.

Captain Murrell Decorated.

COPENHAGEN, April 27.—Captain Murrell, of the steamer Missouri, was appointed knight of the Order of Danebrog by King Christian, in recognition of his services in rescuing the passengers and crew of the Danish steamer Danmark.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Liverpool—The Iowa, from Boston. At New York—The Ruga, from Hamburg.

"WE CENTENNIAL PEOPLE."

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish's Threat Answered By Governor Green.

NEW YORK, April 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"We centennial people" is the latest. This is the term by which Mr. Stuyvesant Fish distinguished himself and his associates. It appears in a letter to Mr. Simms, of Philadelphia, who has charge of the presidential transportation arrangements in that city. The epistle is dated April 18, and reads about as follows: "The presidential party must leave Governor Green's house, at Elizabeth, by 9 o'clock Monday morning. If Governor Green will not guarantee that this will be done, we centennial people will arrange that the presidential train shall not stop at Elizabeth at all. This is intended as a threat to Governor Green. We do not expect to make this change in any of our plans and do not wish to, as Governor Green will probably yield."

Several weeks ago Governor Green, of New Jersey, at the suggestion of "we centennial people," arranged to receive the president at his home in Elizabeth, and to entertain him at breakfast. At that time it was agreed that the presidential party was to embark at Elizabethport for New York at 11 o'clock. Governor Green had arranged to kill time between the arrival of the president from Washington and his departure for New York by a breakfast and a reception to which the most prominent people in the state were invited. After all these arrangements had been made and approved it was discovered that the tide was high an hour earlier than was expected, and that the party would have to embark sooner than the last one arranged. For some reason or other it was not deemed necessary to communicate this fact directly to Governor Green. The latter, however, is a man whose blood is of the bluest. It took him about four minutes to address Mr. Fish in substantially the following manner: "Although this letter was not addressed to me in the first instance, the fact that a copy is sent in this manner makes it practically mine. I will, therefore, reply that I would be most happy to accede to any reasonable request, but will not under a threat change my plans for Mr. Stuyvesant Fish or any other man."

"HERE'S YOUR WIFE."

How a Cool Fellow Averted a Threat.

GLENSWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., April 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A letter recently received here from Oklahoma regarding James O. Kendall, the late sheriff of Garfield county, and the famous officer who conducted the late Uto war, and his wife and Clarence Martindale, has created no little sensation. The facts are alleged to be as follows: After Kendall deserted his wife in Glenwood Springs and went to one knows where, Martindale, who was one of Kendall's ex-deputies, looked after the grass widow's comfort. Months passed on. Sheriff Sheridan was appointed to take Kendall's place, and the Oklahoma excitement grew apace. Mrs. Kendall left Glenwood Springs ostensibly for the purpose of returning to her relatives in Moline, Ill., and Martindale went to Oklahoma City. Last Monday, in company with Mrs. Kendall, at the last named place, Martindale ran right up against Kendall. Martindale coolly handed the lady over her large head and master, with a polite bow, saying: "Jim, here's your wife, we've been looking for you a long time." There was general jollifying and hand shaking between Kendall and his former deputy, and what would have been a tragedy in Colorado turned out to be a friendly pleasure in Oklahoma. Martindale said he had run into Kendall, and was also deputy. Mrs. Martindale, who is still here, and the news had not reached her until to-day. She says the first intimation she had of the love affair was the discovery of a letter from Mrs. Kendall to Martindale. She spoke to her husband about it, he denied it, but finally said Mrs. Kendall insisted on making love to him, he had no choice. She said after he asked his wife to sign a mortgage for \$400. When she had signed it she asked him when he would get money to pay it back. He said he didn't care a d—n. He then went away. Reports reached Mrs. Martindale that they were together, but nothing definite was known till last night.

Tracy's Letter to Kimberly.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Tracy has addressed a letter to Admiral Kimberly, acknowledging the receipt of reports of the recent Samoan disaster. After expressing deep sorrow at the appalling loss of life, warmly commending the efforts of the officers and crews of the wrecked vessels to avert the disaster, he concludes as follows: "In reply to your request and that of Captain Farquhar for a court of inquiry, the department has to say that it deems such a court unnecessary. To convene a court of inquiry under these circumstances would seem to imply doubt on the part of the department where no doubt exists, and instead of ordering an investigation it tenders to you, and through you to the officers and men of your command, its sympathy for the exposures and hardships you have encountered, and its profound thanks for the fidelity with which you performed your duty in a crisis of appalling danger."

Violating the "Agreement."

CHICAGO, April 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Some of the line-haul states' passenger association are violating their agreement not to any way offer inducements to obtain traffic. Chairman Abbott refused to name the guilty lines, but showed a circular he was just sending out. Part of it was as follows: "The sale of a ticket to a passenger to a point beyond that which he has asked for, for the purpose of enabling the passenger to resell the remaining portion of the ticket, thereby bringing about a reduction in the agreed rate to his real destination, is a practice that cannot be tolerated under the existing agreement."

An Attempted Assassination.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Information has been received from Moberly, Mo., to the effect that an attempt was made to assassinate City Councilman Howard Jennings last night. As he entered his gate about 9:30, after being up town, an assassin in concealment in the evergreens, not five feet away, fired on him. The bullet missed its mark, but the powder burned Jennings' face and the flash dazed and blinded him. He ran for the house, and another bullet whistled past his ears, crashing through the bay window. It is thought that the attempted assassination is due to political animosity.

A Cowboy Absconder.

PINE BLUFF, Wyo., April 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Kelly's ranch, about forty miles north of here, was thrown into great confusion this morning when it was found that one of Kelly's best cowboys had absconded with \$150 cash and his best horse and saddle. He is supposed to have taken the train for the east.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

Arrival of the American Delegates to the Samoan Conference.

THEIR RECEPTION BY BISMARK.

German Officials Confident of an Early Settlement of Difficulties.

OPINION OF THE COMMISSION.

Fears That the Affair Will Lead to a Protracted Sitting.

MANY DIFFICULTIES PRESENTED.

Chronic Misfortune Attending the East African Enterprises—A Gracious Monarch—Workmen's Insurance Scheme.

The Samoan Complications.

[Copyrighted by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, April 27.—The members of the commission to consider the question concerning Samoa have seen Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck. The former briefly expressed his confidence that the conference would be harmonious. The foreign office appears to be assured of an early termination of the negotiations. The commission, however, expects that the sittings will be protracted for several months, especially if the charges against Klein, involving claims against the government, are brought up. Bismarck certainly intends to place the evidence of "Bravos" and Knapp and others before the conference, but he has abandoned the claims for indemnity arising from Klein's action. This concession ought to shorten the proceedings. The claims against the Samoans for plundering German traders and planters will be maintained. There is occasion to believe that England supports the principle of German demands, and it is trusted that the American delegates are empowered to admit it.

The amount of indemnity is not likely to give rise to any disagreement, being merely a question as to the accuracy of claims presented. The foreign office's method of levy presents difficulties. From the nature of communications between Herbert Bismarck and Hunsbucker, it is believed that the form of extended land concessions supervised by a land court composed of representatives from Samoa, Germany, England and the United States. Bayard's scheme of government, which includes a royal council and legislative composed of two houses, in which the powers will be represented, will not be entertained. Bismarck adhering to the principle of non-interference with the local government.

Official papers rather affect indifference toward the conference. The Cologne Gazette briefly concludes that a favorable result is already assured. A strongly phrased article in the Maderburg Gazette, a national liberal paper, is in marked contrast to the reserved tone of the general press. This paper declares that German honor requires the punishment of the assaults of December 18, and it demands protection for planters by the permanent settlement of the whole Samoan group on the lines followed by Egypt. In its evasive Chauvinism, article it misrepresents both official and public feeling.

Herbert, after an informal greeting to the American delegates, held an official reception to all the commissioners. A programme has been arranged for the opening of the conference on Monday. Kasson and Phelps have already made a favorable impression on the German and English officials. The idea prevails in the foreign office that Phelps will become chief of the American legation.

The emperor's reception of Wieman yesterday brought out a host of visitors. A number of triumphal arches were erected, and there was ringing of bells, firing of cannon, etc., in honor of the occasion.

In replying to an address from the burgomaster, the emperor said he had long cherished a desire to see the town noted as the cradle of the greatest national poets and eminent as the source of art and science in Germany, and was dear to him also as the home of his grand-mother, Auguste. It was a graceful response, and showed his advance to the art of speaking. The emperor then visited the Goethe museum, after which he was banqueted at the Schloss and then went to Wartburg. He will return here and open the exhibition of inventions to secure workmen against accidents. The exhibits will comprise models of appliances to guard against injuries in factories, at fires, in railroad accidents, etc.

The emperor gave fresh heart to Dr. Stoeker before his temporary withdrawal from public life by the presence of himself and empress at Dr. Stoeker's Easter sermon. Count Von Waldersee gave a dinner to Dr. Stoeker and several of his followers after the inaugural ceremony at the new location of the Reichstag.

Dr. Stoeker will shortly speak to the electors of Silesia and Bielefeld under permit from the emperor.

The conservative groups have declared against including farm laborers in the aged workmen's insurance scheme. The West Prussian agricultural society, composed of conservative landlords, has declared that the methods of insurance would make discontent among laborers, and that the measure should not apply to agricultural hands unable either to understand or to utilize the law.

Chronic misfortune attends German enterprise in East Africa. The Wissmann expedition has effected nothing as yet. The whole amount credited by the reichstag has been swallowed up. The excess in expenditures will necessitate an immediate appeal to the reichstag for further credit, thus confirming progress predictions that the government calculations of the cost of colonizing operations would prove recklessly false.

Explorer Rohlfers, in an address to the colonial conference at Munich, declared that Captain Wissmann would fail to establish German authority unless backed by an ample force of German troops. He predicted that Wissmann's mercenaries would revolt at the first chance and join the Arabs. In the meantime, the commerce of the coast is absolutely cut off.

The Empress of Austria is improving under the massage treatment. The Abend Post's denial that her mental faculties are impaired is contradicted. She keeps secluded and is sometimes seen walking in the woods of Wiesbaden, accompanied by an attendant. She has partial paralysis of the limbs.

The Austrian government is preparing to